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KOREA FLARES INTO ACTIVITY

Australian Troops Advance Over Rugged Terrain

COMMENT

There is something unrealistic about the alarms and excursions, on whether the United Nations forces, fighting bitterly in Korea and for Korea should, if and when the opportunity and need arises, recross the Thirty-Eighth Parallel.

Hesitation can be understood up to the point that the only guiding factor is a desire to avoid further combat until, at least, the breakdown of the Chinese Communist thrust intended to drive the U.N. troops into the sea, and the mounting casualty toll, compels Peking to second thoughts. Nothing is to be lost by a cease-fire pause along the Parallel the moment Mao Tse-tung consents to negotiation for a peaceful settlement. Outside that highly problematical possibility, nothing would justify voluntary abandonment of the task of pursuing the interventionists. As General MacArthur says, the question of forays over the Parallel is purely academic. The most influential force is tactical need and the decision therefore must remain in the hands of the field commander.

Meanwhile, United Nations soldiers are being killed by Chinese Communists well south of what is, for practical purposes, an entirely fictitious boundary. Their own losses are enormously higher by comparison, but no sign has been given of any intention of withdrawing from the conflict.

General Ridgway today is engaged in a struggle of manoeuvre and attrition in Korea, with emphasis on infliction of punishment on the aggressors. The aim of the Eighth Army is not to hold a particular line or establish one hypothetical boundary, and to accomplish its real objective the whole of Korean territory north of the Parallel must be kept under unremitting air attack.

Why then differentiate? There should be no necessity for prolonged discussion as to whether patrols are authorised to cross an imaginary frontier, that has already been destroyed by the enemy. Give Peking a reasonable chance to draw in her horns, maybe, but without permitting patience to descend to futility.

Close Quarter Tussles In Hoengsong Sector

Korea, Mar. 1.

The United Nations offensive in central Korea flared into activity again today as the line swung from its north-easterly axis and units jabbed northwards at several points from Yangpyong to Hoengsong.

Australian troops, in the van of the British Commonwealth Brigade sector, again today advanced about a mile over very rugged terrain, fighting off Chinese troops who attempted to bar their way.

Mr. Churchill Unwell

London, Mar. 1.
Mr Winston Churchill, who is nearly 77—has cancelled his public engagements.

Quarters close to the Conservative leader say he is suffering from boils on his neck.

He is having treatment and is resting for a few days on the advice of his doctors, Lord Moran and Sir Thomas Dunhill.

He has cancelled engagements for next Monday and Tuesday.—Reuter.

AMERICA TIGHTENS EMBARGO CONTROLS

Washington, Mar. 1.
The United States Commerce Department today placed controls on non-strategic American exports to Russia and Soviet bloc countries.

Exports of a strategic nature to these countries have been controlled for some time. Today's order, effective tomorrow, requires exporters to obtain licences for such non-strategic goods as sausage skins and certain types of machinery.

Books, magazines, processed films and ships stores were exempted.

The order formally renewed controls on the export of all types of goods to Communist China, Manchuria and North Korea. The volume and value of United States exports to Russia and Eastern Europe have dropped sharply in the past three years.

Last December, exports totalled US\$800,000. Exports to Russia last year were so small that on several occasions the Commerce Department did not list them in monthly trade statistics.—Reuter.

Gunman's Trial

Washington, Mar. 1.
Oscar Collazo calmly admitted in court today that he shot a White House policeman at Blair House last November, but he insisted that he did not try to assassinate President Truman.—United Press.

The Australians were holding firm tonight and according to their reports to headquarters were "quite happy."

On the left flank of the British sector, American cavalry continued the attacks they launched yesterday and with the help of an air-strike captured their objective, a hill on the approach to the Chinese lateral road north-east of Chipyeong.

The Chinese Communists here put up a strong fight, hitting the Americans with mortar and heavy artillery fire and throwing in a small counter-attack which penetrated forward cavalry positions before it was repulsed.

In the Yangpyong sector American infantry in local attacks drove northward up to three miles.

In the Hoengsong area, American marines fought a savage hand-to-hand battle with an estimated battalion of the enemy.

The Communists pulled back, leaving 55 dead.

Other forward units of United Nations troops gained ground in central Korea today, airdrops supplying them with food and ammunition in the slushy mountain passes.

TRANSPORT BOGGED

American "flying boxcars" dropped 215 tons so that the offensive could go on even though all ground transport was bogged down.

Commonwealth troops won two miles and captured a hill three miles south-east of Yongduri. South Koreans captured another hill.

Yongduri is on a geographical level with Seoul 40 miles to the east. It is 15 miles south-west of Hongchon which controls the vital central route to the 38th Parallel.

American marines fought bitter hand-to-hand battles with stubborn North Koreans just west of the key mountain pass town of Hoengsong.

On the extreme right flank of the offensive American troops occupied Amidong, 12 miles north of Pyongchang and about 30 miles south of the 38th Parallel.

FIERCE TUSSLES

Short fierce tussles at close quarters went on all day west of Hoengsong, the town 16 miles south of Hongchong which was the base for the recent unsuccessful Chinese counter-offensive down the centre.

The Communists have been clinging desperately to this area ever since their own offensive collapsed.

Other American marines advanced north-west of the battered town in the direction of Yongduri.

BEVIN IN NO MOOD TO RESIGN

London, Mar. 1.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, tonight refused to discuss the question of his resignation, demanded in both Houses of Parliament in the past 24 hours.

At his first public appearance since his two-month illness, Mr Bevin was asked by Reuter to comment on the resignation demands.

He replied, "What I am concerned with is the future of my country, my Party, and with peace."

The 70-year-old Minister told constituents in South-East London that too much attention was being concentrated on himself and too little on the great world issues.

The Atlantic Pact was the greatest security for peace. It was the best co-ordinating step ever taken and anybody who undermined it or arrested it was doing a grave injustice.

Mr Bevin made only one reference to his illness. "I do not think there is any need for me to apologise for being ill", he said. "If I have been ill a lot of it has been brought on by hard work, long hours and", he added amid laughter, "no private profit".—Reuter.

Big Four Agree To Talk Politics

Moscow, Mar. 1.

Russia, with four days to go, agreed in a laconic two-paragraph note today to four-Power talks in Paris on March 5 between the Foreign Ministers' deputies, it was learned authoritatively here.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, handed the note to the British, French and American ambassadors.

The Western Powers had on February 19 suggested the Paris meeting to draw up an agenda for full-scale "Big Four" talks.

Later, Mr Gromyko, his fellow Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatole Lavrentiev, and Mr Vladimir S. Semenov, political adviser to the Soviet Commander in Germany, applied to the French Embassy for visas.

Earlier, Mr Gromyko requested the Western ambassadors of the "Big Three" to call at the Soviet Foreign Ministry separately between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. Moscow time.

Informed sources here said that the Soviet reply branded the Western notes of February 19 as an unfounded rejection of facts contained in a Soviet note of February 5.

It was also considered that Russia had committed herself to one thing only—to meet in Paris for the drawing-up of an agenda for a prospective Washington meeting of Foreign Ministers.

The Soviet delegation was thus left with a free hand without prior commitment of the Soviet position.—Reuter.

BIG THREE AGREE

Washington, Mar. 1.

The United States, Britain and France conferred today on Russia's reply to their offer. State Department officials refused to say immediately whether Russia had accepted the Western terms.

The text of the Russian reply was received from the United States Embassy in Moscow and after the message was decoded the State Department summoned the British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, and the French Ambassador, M. Henri Bonnet, to a conference to review it.

The State Department later announced that the United States, Britain and France had agreed to proceed with the Big Four deputies meeting in Paris, next Monday.

The American delegation, headed by Ambassador-at-large Philip Jessup, will leave for Paris tomorrow.—United Press.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS IN THE ZOO

A friendly dog with a load of mischief around her is Sally, fostermother to three tiger cubs which were born in the London Zoo. The three babies, as yet unnamed, are the offspring of Mem Sahib, the mother, and Sahib. Sally is very obviously a friend of the family to be so well established with the three cubs.

Chances For Peace

Washington, Mar. 1. The Mayor of Berlin, Ernst Reuter, said today after a talk with President Truman that he believed chances for peace in Europe had brightened since the United States began to rearm. Mr. Truman had indicated that Berlin would be one of the first places the Western Allies would defend against Communist attack.

Herr Reuter declared emphatically that he did not believe there would be war in Europe this year and said chances for avoiding it indefinitely were good.

The Mayor, who is currently making a lecture tour of the United States, spent 40 minutes with the President and said Mr. Truman was sympathetic to Germany's problems.

"Since this great country began to understand what it would have to do the situation looks brighter... If we are all stronger it will be easier to avoid war. Maybe I'm wrong, but that is my impression."

Herr Reuter said Mr. Truman "appreciated our situation in Berlin much more than I had expected." "I believe Mr. Truman is aware that Berlin needs assistance after the Marshall Plan ends,"—United Press.

American Jets Clash With MIGs

Tokyo, Mar. 1.

American jet fighter pilots claimed that they damaged three Russian-made MIG fighters in a 10-minute dog-fight 30,000 feet over the Yalu River today. It was the first dog-fight since early last month.

Four "Shooting Star" jets were cruising 30,000 feet over Sinuiji, a North Korean town across the Yalu River from Manchuria. They saw four MIGs and turned to intercept them.

As they did so eight more MIGs dived on them out of the sun.

The Shooting Stars broke off into a dog-fight which lasted 10 minutes.

Captain J. Howard said he saw his bullets bursting on a MIG's fuselage.

The MIG turned tail for the safety provided by crossing the Yalu River into Manchuria—where United Nations pilots have been strictly instructed not to venture under any circumstances.

Captain Leon M. Grisham said, "I hit one just behind the pilot's canopy. Bits flew off. The MIG started to smoke and then dived down towards the Yalu River."

Captain Howard Godfrey ran head-on at a MIG.

The planes passed at close to 1,000 miles an hour.

Howard said, "As I came at him shooting, he broke off. My bullets hit his tail section."

He was unable to say what happened to the MIG.

RESCUE FLIGHT

Earlier today a helicopter landed behind enemy lines north of Seoul and picked up a Mustang fighter pilot who had parachuted after his plane was hit by ground fire.

The fighter pilot, Lieutenant Colonel William E. May was not injured.

With clear skies over most of Korea during the afternoon, American and South African Mustang fighter pilots claimed that they had a "field day".

The South Africans claimed to have destroyed two "T-34" tanks as well as damaging eight vehicles.

The pilots said they killed or wounded many Communist soldiers.

American pilots claimed 170 Communist soldiers killed and about 300 buildings damaged or destroyed.—Reuter.

ATOMIC-POWERED AIRCRAFT NOW IN EMBRYO STAGE

Washington, Mar. 1.

The Secretary of Air, Mr. Thomas Finletter, today announced that there was no longer any question that the United States could produce an atomic-powered plane capable of non-stop flights over now undreamed-of distances.

The statement, the most definite yet that the United States expects to turn out an atomic plane, came in the wake of the Atomic Energy Commission's disclosure last Thursday that the high-priority project had entered a new phase.

Mr. Finletter said research had progressed "beyond the theoretical stage" and there is no longer a question that an atomic aircraft engine is feasible.

He added that this "does not mean we will have such an engine in aircraft in the near

future". Although Mr. Finletter did not say so, it is learned that discussions are now under way with the General Electric Company's aircraft engine division and Consolidated Vultee Corporation to co-operate in the blueprint of an actual atomic plane.

British Mission In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Mar. 1.

The five-man British mission which arrived here today has full powers to re-negotiate any aspects of the 1949 Anglo-Argentine treaty providing Argentina so desires, Mr. John Edwards, economic secretary to the British Treasury, said at a Press conference tonight.

The mission represents a complete new approach to the problem and Mr. Edwards expects to reach a new deal with Argentina. He said:

"While negotiations would not be a continuation of former talks, they would be based on results so far achieved. Our mission is fully plenipotentiary, independent of our Embassy here, though they will aid us in the talks."—United Press.

ATOMIC PILE FOR INDIA?

New Delhi, Mar. 1.

The Indian Atomic Energy Commission is actively considering setting up an atomic pile in India, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources, and Scientific Research, told Parliament today.

Radio-isotopes could be manufactured in India only after the creation of such a pile, he said. The isotopes were at present being imported from the United States and Britain.

The Minister said that a detailed examination of two uranium-bearing belts in eastern and central India was in progress. But a considerable amount of mining work was needed before actual working could begin.—Reuter.

Czech Charges Rejected

London, Mar. 1.

Britain has rejected as "unfounded" the allegations made in a Czech note of Feb. 7 that Britain was reviving German militarism and aggressiveness.

In a note published today and handed to the Czech Embassy in London yesterday, the British Government ascribed the tension which existed today to the attitude of the Soviet Government.

It declared Britain's willingness to settle international problems by peaceful negotiations and invited the Czech Government to urge a change of policy on the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

Mr. Finletter also announced today that the Air Force would begin quantity production of heavy B-52 turbo-jet bombers. He said the decision was made even though the B-52 had not been test-flown. He did not say what company would build the plane but first deliveries are expected late this year and "will start climbing in 1952."

No characteristics of the B-52 have been made public but the plane is regarded in the same class as the B-36.

TURKISH SPIRIT

At his conference, Mr. Finletter praised the Turks as people "determined to fight and preserve their way of life." He made this observation at his first news conference since his visit to the Middle East.

"The main impression I had of the Turks is their fighting spirit and their determination not to be pushed around by anyone," he said. He added that the Turkish army had "that spirit of determination and morale that is extremely impressive."

The Secretary was questioned extensively about the reported establishment of a string of airbases near the perimeter of Russia.

Explaining that he must speak in "generalities", he said: "Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation area we are interested in appropriate bases for our forces. Obviously, we are interested in bases and I talked about them on my trip."—United Press.

US Works For Welfare

Washington, Mar. 1.

President Truman told a youth group today that while the United States has superior weapons it would rather spend its money on the improvement of the welfare of all nations.

The President spoke informally to 40 boys and girls here for the finals of a nation-wide competition for college scholarships.

He said, "The Chinese have not been able to push us out of Korea because we have better equipment and better weapons. But the weapons we want are not those for destruction but weapons for the welfare of the world and the improvement of all mankind, so we will not have to spend tremendous sums for destructions but use those tremendous sums for the improvement of the welfare of all races in the world."

He said the Atomic Energy Commission was making remarkable progress so that the studying of the atom will eventually work for the "peace-time welfare of the world."—United Press.

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ITALIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

De Gasperi Decides Finally To Carry On The Government

Slim Majorities Gained For Certain Aspects Of Policy

Rome, March 1.

The Italian Prime Minister, Alcide de Gasperi's sixth postwar Cabinet faced a crisis tonight, with a major revolt against certain aspects of its policy by a section of the majority Christian Democratic Party.

Czechs Check On French

Prague, Mar. 1. Czechoslovak plain-clothes police have been put on duty outside the entrance of the French Embassy building here to check the identity of all visitors, it was learned from usually reliable sources tonight.

Western diplomats calling on their French colleagues reported they were challenged outside the embassy and required to show their identity papers.

They said at least five or six plainclothes men were on permanent duty outside the embassy. — Reuter.

Peking Price For Peace

Lake Success, Mar. 1. Before the Security Council meeting, Sir Bengal Rau of India told journalists he believed Communist China was still willing to settle the Korean war on terms that would bring it into a seven-power conference on Far Eastern matters.

Sir Benegal emphasised that he had received no word from the Peking government since the Assembly labelled the Chinese Reds aggressors but he left the impression that he might have received word from the Indian Ambassador, Mr Sardar Pannikar, that Peking still insists on an equal voice in an overall Far Eastern settlement as its price for peace in Korea. — United Press.

Bonn Relations With Yugoslavs

Bonn, Mar. 1. The Bonn government will soon officially consider opening a consulate general in Yugoslavia, informed officials said today. Dr Adenauer's Cabinet may discuss the question at a meeting later this week.

There was, however, no official confirmation of reports that informal negotiations between Bonn representatives and the Yugoslav government already had begun. Government sources said the creation of a consulate in Belgrade would be desirable because of the rapidly-growing trade between the two nations. — United Press.

Congress And Grain Gift

Washington, Mar. 1. The majority leader, Representative John McCormack, said today that the House of Representatives would begin discussion on the proposed gift of grain to India next Wednesday, provided the Rules Committee approved by that time. He believed that in any case the House could start discussion by next Thursday.

So far the matter has been considered only by the Foreign Affairs Committee. — United Press.

After a surprise defeat on a technical vote in the Chamber of Deputies last night, the Government today was able to rally a majority of only 16 votes in a full-dress parliamentary debate.

Voting on a law to increase the government's economic powers, many of the 305 Christian Democratic deputies in a Chamber of 574 members went against the government with the Communists and extreme Leftwing Socialists.

It was thought possible that De Gasperi would resign tonight. Immediately after the vote, De Gasperi called a meeting of ministers.

It is understood that several ministers favoured an immediate resignation, in order to face the revolting Christian Democrats with their responsibilities. — Reuter.

TO CARRY ON

Rome, Mar. 1. The Prime Minister, Alcide de Gasperi, tonight agreed to continue in office with his Christian Democratic government as a "duty" despite the series of slim government victories in Parliament that threatened to force his resignation. He made the announcement after presiding at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting lasting three hours 20 minutes. — United Press.

FRENCH STOP GAP

Paris, Mar. 1. France's 14th postwar Cabinet is likely to be another stop gap administration to hold office until general elections are held, probably in May.

Immediately after Premier Rene Pleven had resigned last night because no agreement could be reached among the government parties on electoral reform, President Vincent Auriol started efforts to form a new Cabinet.

M. Pleven has refused office again because his wife is ill and at present the leader of the Catholic Popular Republicans, M. Georges Bidault, is sounding out the ground.

It was understood that in agreement with the President, M. Bidault is suggesting a broad government, running most urgent matters and prepare for general elections in May. — Reuter.

Police Fire On Rioters

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 1. Brazilian troops opened fire on demonstrators protesting against the inauguration of a new Governor for Brazil's northern State of Maranhao, killing one and wounding a dozen.

Reports reaching here said the troops had occupied the State capital of St. Luiz. They were said to have formed up in the town's central square and fired on the demonstrators who had refused to disperse.

The new Governor, Senhor Barros, took his oath of office today—heavily guarded by an army escort under the personal command of the Federal Garrison's commandant.

Reports said the ceremony had been advanced a day or two because of the rioting. — Reuter.

New Armoured Division For Eisenhower

Washington, Mar. 1.

An armoured division will be the first of four additional American divisions to reinforce General Eisenhower's West Europe command, it was reported here today.

The report gained strength with an announcement that the first armoured division would be reorganised at Fort Hood, Texas.

The Second Armoured Division has been training here and indications were that it would go to Europe.

Reorganisation of the first armoured division will give the United States 12 regular divisions. Three are at home. Six, with a regiment of the Eleventh Airborne Division, are in Korea. The First Infantry Division has been in Germany since the war. The remainder of the Eleventh Airborne is in the United States.

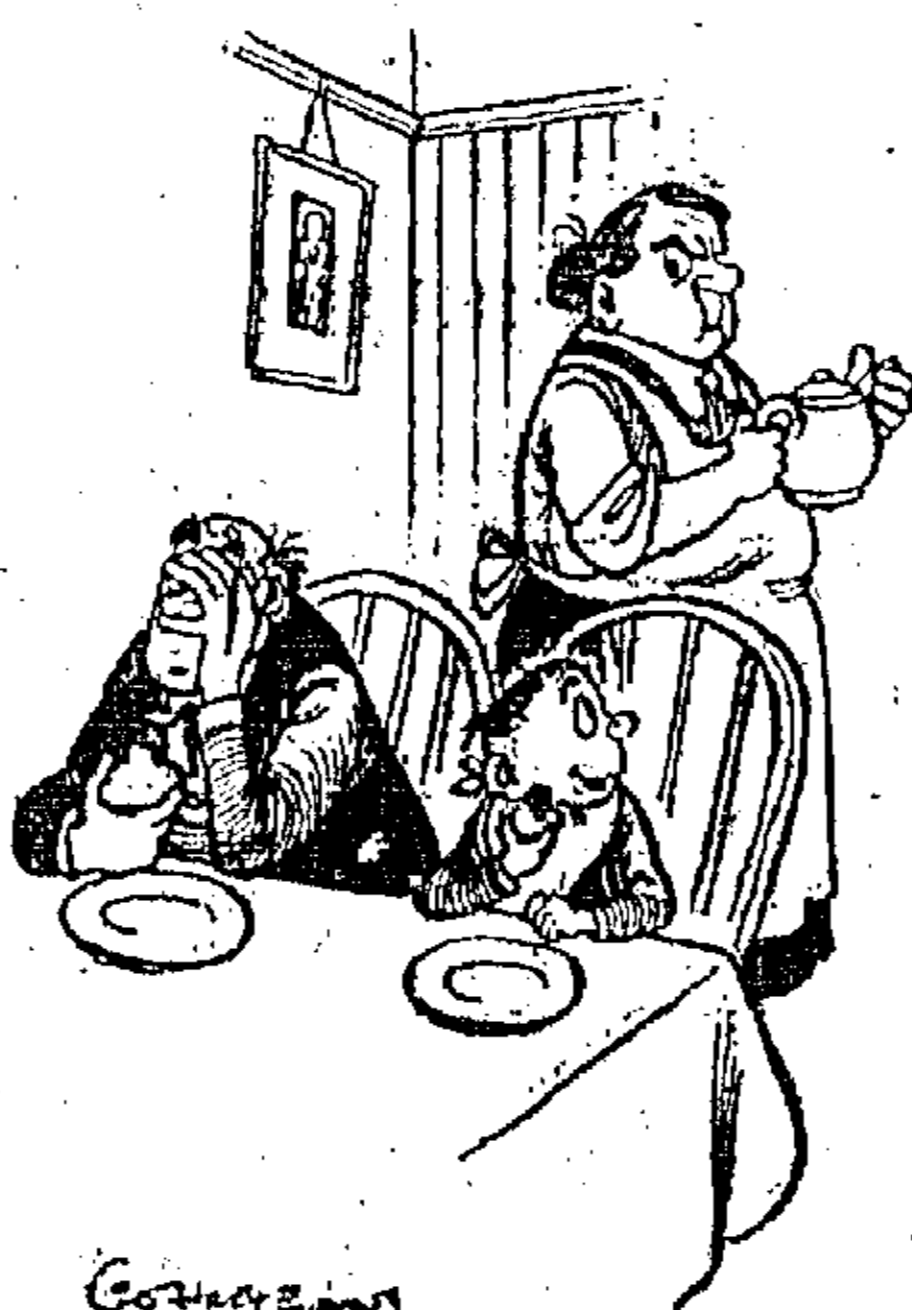
A report issued yesterday by a joint Congressional Committee stating that President Truman could lawfully and constitutionally send troops to Europe gave the views of United States Government agencies, it was revealed today.

The document was issued yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee which have ended hearings on the troops for Europe issue.

A Committee official said today that the document contained the views of Government agencies. Publication did not imply either acceptance or rejection of these views by the Committees. — Reuter.

JEST A MINUTE!

By GEOFFREY EVANS



Ma, Dad says we'll have to do something about these rock bakes—in case they annoy you of clinching the South Stars.



A new photograph of Colonel D.R.P.F. Hesselman, who has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Netherlands Army in succession to General Kruls. — Central Press.

U.S. Unions Fractious

Washington, Mar. 1.

President Truman said today that Mr Charles E. Wilson, Director of National Defence Mobilisation, still had his complete confidence despite the split between the three unions and Mr Wilson's organisation yesterday.

President Truman, in his weekly Press conference, repeatedly refused, however, to comment on the decision yesterday of the trade union leaders to withdraw its representatives from all mobilisation and wage stabilisation committees of the Government.

Asked if he thought labour would continue to meet the country's needs for munitions, President Truman did not reply directly, but recalled his declaration of a national emergency. — Reuter.

Railwaymen To Get Increase

Washington, Mar. 1.

United States railways have agreed to give a 12-1/2 cents an hour increase to about 1,000,000 workers, it was announced here today.

The Presidential Assistant, Mr John Steelman, said that a settlement had been reached with 15 unions involved. The announcement came after a night-long session at the White House. Negotiations had been going on since last October. — Reuter.

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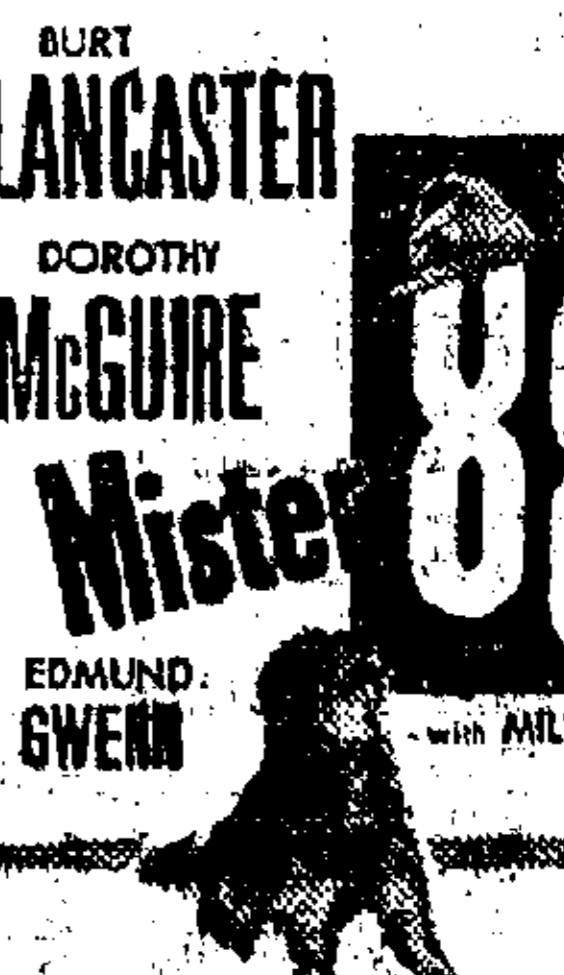
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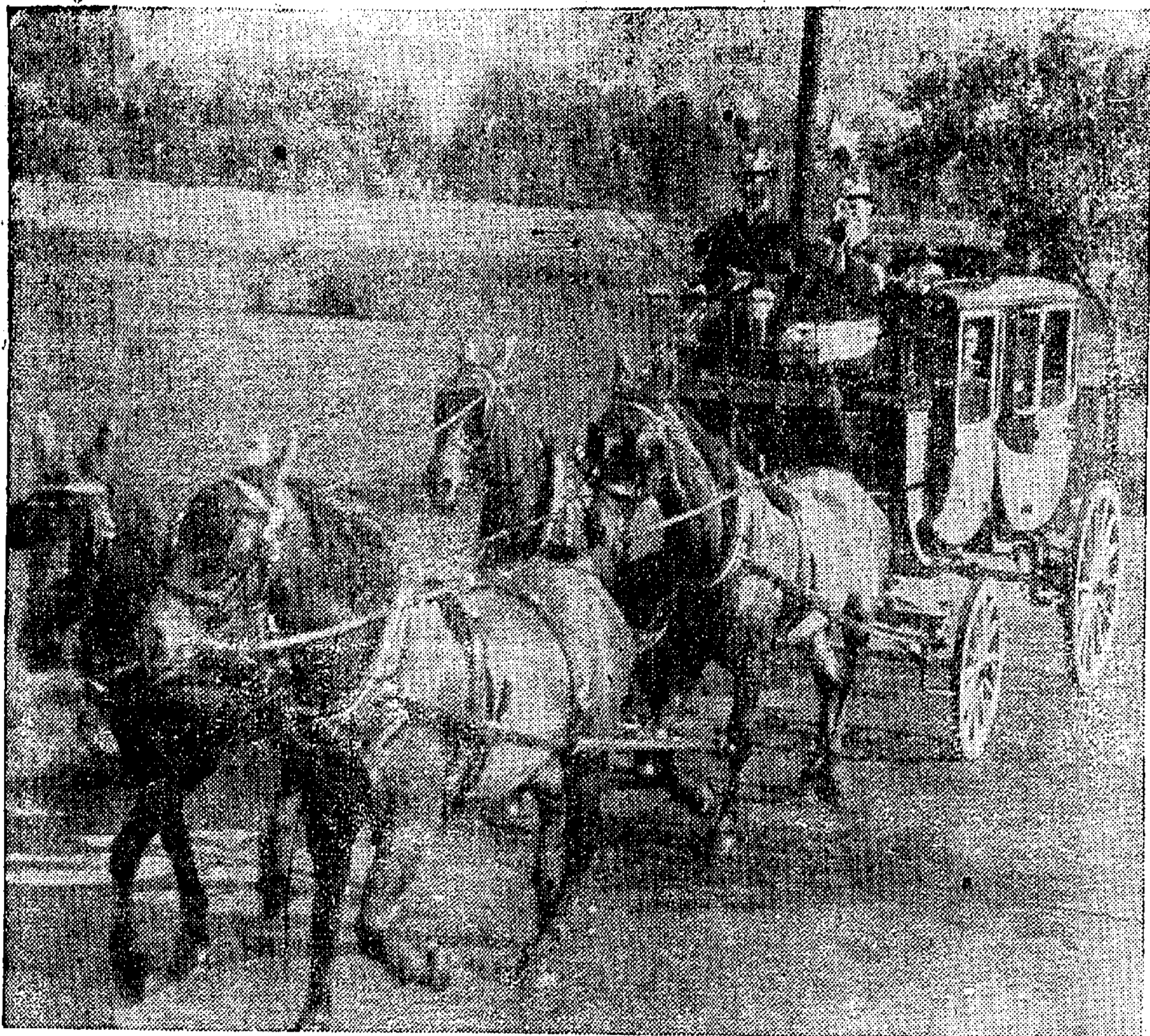
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Daily coach service, reproducing the atmosphere of the 18th century, has been installed between many of the spas and health centres of Germany. The coaches add to the interest of a visit and are being used to replace the more familiar auto buses.

Truman Asks Big Sum

Washington, Mar. 1. President Truman asked Congress today for an additional US\$1,454,000,000 for defence production and civil defence programmes.

This was mainly to enable emergency agencies to expand plant production capacity and supply under the Defence Production Act.—Reuter.

Rebels Blow Up Bridges

Rangoon, Mar. 1. A communique today reported that Communist rebels had blown up three bridges at Tougou, 170 miles east of Rangoon today. Government troops had engaged the enemy who retreated after burning 21 houses.

Rebel losses in the clash were believed to be heavy, the communique added. Other rebel groups attacking a defence post in the Yamethin district of central Burma had a two-hour gun battle with Government troops and then retreated with seven casualties, the communique said.—Reuter.



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India Turns Down Plan For Settlement In Kashmir

Lake Success, Mar. 1.

India today rejected the Anglo-American plan for settling the Kashmir dispute and suggested that the United Nations let the interested parties settle the problem themselves.

Sir Benegal Rau told the Security Council India was "unable to accept the resolution because in many respects it runs counter to the decisions previously taken by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan with the agreement of the parties."

He charged that Pakistan "invaded" Kashmir in order to force union of the Princely State with the Karachi Government. He reiterated the allegation that Pakistan was engaged in propaganda for a "jihad," or a holy war about Kashmir's future.

Sir Benegal said India favoured, convening the Kashmir Constituent Assembly, a step against which the Anglo-American plan outlined numerous objections.

Sir Benegal gave the following outline as one of India's major objections to the Anglo-American plan:

"I have already given the council a brief account of the situation created by the invasion of the State of Kashmir, first by tribesmen and then by Pakistan. In spite of that situation and in the hope of securing peaceful settlement, India agreed upon certain assurances to two resolutions of UNCIP, the one of August 1948 and the other of January 1949. Pakistan also agreed to them ultimately.

"I shall now show how the present resolution departs materially from the provisions of those resolutions.

"Under the resolution of August 1948, Pakistan was to withdraw its troops completely from the State and India was to withdraw the bulk of its forces—not all its forces but the bulk of its forces, a small portion being left in the State to insure its security . . .

UNABLE TO ACCEPT

"Nevertheless, Sir Owen Dixon was somehow led to make proposals for 'demilitarisation' which seriously departed from the above agreed scheme. At one point he asked for the withdrawal of forces of the Indian regular Army, although the above resolution never contemplated complete withdrawal.

"At another point he suggested various purposes for which Pakistani troops might be retained in the State although the above resolutions clearly provided for their complete withdrawal. . . the resolution before us asks the United Nations representative to effect demilitarisation on the basis of Sir Owen Dixon's proposals with such modifications as the new representative may deem advisable. . .

"My Government is wholly unable to accept these proposals as a basis, nor can it agree to vest the new representative with the power of decision on so vital a matter. I will not discuss details of the new resolution any further. It picks out certain parts of previous resolutions, leaving out other parts to which we have throughout attached the greatest importance and which were specifically accepted by UNCIP. We are not prepared to go back on all that has been done by UNCIP and subsequently.

"We are wholly unable to accept any entry of foreign troops in the State or in any other part of India."

"AN INVADER"

Of the presence of Pakistani troops in Kashmir, Sir Benegal said: "Pakistan, not content with assisting an invader, itself became an invader and its army is still occupying a large part of the soil of Kashmir, thus commit-

ing a continuing breach of International Law.

"Pakistan has not only occupied large areas of Kashmir in this way but has also built up subversive local forces and authorities in those areas."

Sir Benegal said India had voluntarily reduced its forces in Kashmir by 20 to 25 percent "without any corresponding reduction by Pakistan" and Kashmir was settling down to an ordered existence.

"When, as I have tried to show, the State is gradually settling down to some kind of ordered life, the Security Council might do worse than follow Sir Owen Dixon's advice and let the initiative now pass back to the parties.

"Within the last few days, the Governments of India and Pakistan have signed a trade agreement in spite of great difficulties. Left to themselves, they may be expected to come to agreement in other matters also in due course."

Sir Benegal was the day's only speaker, and the Council adjourned until next Tuesday—United Press.

Delhi "No" To Peace Conference

New Delhi, Mar. 1.

The Indian Government has refused permission for an All-India peace conference to be held in New Delhi next month, it was stated here today.

But observers understood the Government decision did not amount to a total ban on such a conference and that it may meet outside of Delhi Province.

The organisers, said to be mainly Indian Communists, have been told that no visas would be granted to foreigners wishing to attend.

Quarters close to the Government said the proposed conference was to further the Stockholm peace appeal. The Government's decision was understood to have been communicated to the chairman of the local reception committee of the conference.

Foreign delegates were refused visas when a similar conference was held in Calcutta two years ago. Previous permission from the authorities is necessary for holding a public meeting in Delhi. This regulation has been in force almost continuously since the disturbances, which followed the partition of India, three and a half years ago.—Reuter.

Egyptian Envoy Returns

Cairo, Mar. 1.

Ama Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador in London, arrived here today to meet Salah Al Bin Bey, his Foreign Minister, this evening.

It was understood in London yesterday that he had been recalled for talks with his Government before the resumption of discussions in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936.—Reuter.

Istiglal Members Face Charges

Paris, Mar. 1.

Four members of the Istiglal, (Moroccan Nationalist Party), including the deputy secretary, Mohammed Lyazidi, were today charged with circulating tracts calculated to disturb public order.

Two were detained in Rabat and two in Fez, pending trial, the French Press Agency cabled from Rabat.—Reuter.

Casablanca, Mar. 1.

The Moroccan Government took action today against five members of the Executive of the Istiglal, the Nationalist Party, disowned on Monday by the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, after a settlement of his differences with the French.

The Sultan had previously refused to condemn the movement in spite of representations by the French Resident-General, General Alphonse Juin. The Istiglal has been demanding independence for Morocco and has attacked the French policy there.

Two members of the party executive, Omar Abdel Jellil and Abdelkrim Benjelloul were summoned before an examining magistrate but no details were available on the outcome of the hearing.

Two other executive members, Sid Mohammed Lyazidi and Mohammed Ghazi were arrested on a charge of distributing pamphlets and an enquiry was to be held on another, Si Balfredj.

For the first time since the week-end crisis, several people were arrested for distributing anti-French pamphlets.—Reuter.

Cairo, Mar. 1.

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Azzam Pasha, today accused France of trying to pursue "a despotic single-handed policy in Morocco."

Commenting on the French Foreign Office spokesman's statement yesterday that Morocco was the concern of France only, he said, "This has been a point of argument ever since the Arab League came into existence.

"France wants to pursue a despotic, single-handed policy in Arab, Morocco while the League strives to achieve freedom and independence for the Arabs.

"The League does not recognise the right of imperialistic interference in other States and the use of force to subjugate peoples," he said.

Azzam said he was not pessimistic about the situation in Morocco and described present events as "the beginning of a liberation movement in a country which has the sympathy of all civilised countries and the Moslem world."

The Arab League had received reports of pro-Moroccan demonstrations in Arab States, he said. It had sent notes outlining the latest developments in Morocco to all Middle East Arab Governments.

The Arab League had received a cable from the Moroccan Istiglal (Nationalist) Party which said, "Regency dealt death blow to Istiglal Party. Al Yazadi, Gazi, Ben Barka and members of executive committee arrested."

Informed Egyptian circles believe that the Arab States intend raising the Moroccan question in the United Nations.—Reuter.

Political Talks In Cambodia

Saigon, Mar. 1.

Political consultations aimed at forming a new Cambodian Cabinet continued today. The Cambodian Government, headed by Prince Monipong, uncle of King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, resigned yesterday after the Cabinet's failure to reach an agreement on future election legislation.

Prince Monipong, who has been asked to form a new Cabinet, consulted various party leaders in Pnomh Penh today before accepting the task of forming a new Cabinet, a usually reliable French source reported today.—Reuter.

DR. SALAZAR GIVES A WARNING

Temptation Of Appeasing Russia In Big Four Talks

Danger In Making Any Concessions To Soviet

Lisbon, Mar. 1.

The Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, today warned the United States, Britain and France against the temptation in the new Big Four conference to throw away present advantages for any kind of appeasement of Russia.

In an exclusive interview with a U.P. correspondent in his official residence, the 61-year-old bachelor and former university professor said the Atlantic Pact policy of building up defensive strength was making war less probable.

He did not think the Big Four conference would achieve any positive results, but he feared the West's Big Three might make concessions now for a policy of spurious appeasement.

Dr Salazar recalled the "Roosevelian concession" which allowed Russia a zone of influence in Eastern Europe and resulted in the integration of that area into Russia.

The crucial issue of war or peace, Dr Salazar said, depends on the outcome of the East-West "battles" for Germany and Japan. If Russia loses them, Dr Salazar thinks, the Russians will seek a compromise live-and-let-live policy or return to isolation—either of which, he feels, would produce world peace. If Russia wins, she will control the future of Europe and Asia.

But Dr Salazar believes that because of Soviet post-war actions, the tide has turned against Russia and in favour of the West. He pledged that his country, one of the most important strategic members of the Atlantic Pact, would carry out loyally and fully her share of the collective defence effort.

Dr Salazar's major concern is the forthcoming Big Four conference, preliminary meetings for which the West is willing to hold in Paris this month. It has proposed March 5. Dr Salazar agrees that the West should talk with Russia again, but he adds: "I do not say this because I am expecting any useful results from the conference of the so-called 'Big Four.' Rather do I fear that the Western powers, in the talks with Russia, may be inclined to sacrifice some advantages they still hold, in order to reach some kind of appeasement which would neither be lasting nor be attained by such procedures."

PROGRESS UNLIKELY

Dr Salazar repeated his belief that on major issues no progress will be achieved.

Dr Salazar discussed both Portuguese and international problems.

The highlights of the interview included these points:—

(1) Portugal will have to curtail her economic rehabilitation plans somewhat because of the requirements of rearmament. But she will continue building the New Portugal within the limits of the defence requirements of the Western world.

(2) Regarding the Atlantic Pact plans: "We shall loyally and fully carry out our share of the effort and sacrifices. And, with this end in view, we mean not to neglect anything."

Dr Salazar's Minister of Defence had already told General Dwight Eisenhower during the General's visit here that the Portuguese would be honoured to fight under him and die if necessary to protect the West.

(3) Russia has squandered her reservoir of goodwill in the world, and this may dominate international policy in the near future.

AWAY FROM WAR

(4) The international atmosphere for two or three years will be tense because Russia will seek to thwart the Western plan for defence. But Dr Salazar believes that "the good, old days when Russia could use force, or prestige, or infiltration to advantage, have gone." Dr Salazar predicted not only more intensive Western defence preparations but "successive disintegration, either spontaneous or imposed, of Communist groups in the West."

He said: "If I am asked whether we are getting nearer an unavoidable conflict, I would say that, on the contrary, we are drawing away from it. If it is certain that many nations, even those unprepared, would not submit without war, all efforts toward an attained balance of material forces will make a conflict between East and West less probable because Russia also wishes and needs peace."

What are the plans of the Russians? Dr Salazar gave these views: "I am not far from believing that the Russian leaders have given up for the moment the idea of further Soviet expansion in the West, and it is in this sense that we must interpret official statements that Russia does not threaten England and even less the United States."

"This being the case, Russia's immediate objectives would be to maintain under her political and economic rule a line—if possible continuous—of satellite States, and to succeed in having beyond it large neutral and unarmed spaces."

GERMANY AND JAPAN

These objectives are today centred around Germany and Japan. These will therefore be the biggest battles to be fought at the conferences. If they are won by Russia, her victory will be more decisive

for the future of Europe and Asia than the victory which put an end to the last great war which unfortunately decided nothing and complicated all matters. If she does not win these battles, honest compromise and a reasonable policy of international conduct will inevitably occur in any new turning point of Russian policy unless she might prefer isolation, which, although not being a good one, could yet be a solution to world peace."

Dr Salazar rejected the political axiom that wars are inevitable, and suggested that all rulers should act as though they would be held personally responsible in case war broke out.

Portugal is proceeding with her role in the Atlantic Pact. During his visit here, General Eisenhower said: "Everything is fine here, including the weather." Portugal is reorganising and expanding her army, has a large modern merchant fleet, many raw materials assets in her colonies, and the strategic Azores, and the harbour of Lisbon is one of the world's best.

Dr Salazar chided the Press for giving too much publicity to Atlantic Pact plans. He said it saved work for an enemy seeking information. He added: "But, of course, the Press will think differently, believing publicity is one of the greatest needs of our time.—United Press."

Eisenhower Visit To Britain

London, Mar. 1.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Atlantic Commander, paid a flying visit to Britain today for final discussions on the structure of his European defence plans.

He is expected to announce the appointment of his senior officer, military, navy and air force, within the coming week from his Paris headquarters, an authoritative source said today.

General Eisenhower discussed his plans with the three British Chiefs-of-Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, who had earlier attended a Cabinet meeting today.—Reuters.



Leslie Mason, a livestock officer at London Airport, is just getting acquainted with a nine-foot python flown from Calcutta. Mr Mason has had 25 years of experience in the handling of animals and has dealt with 30,000 during the past two years.

Braille Alphabet Agreed For Asia

Paris, Mar. 1.

Blind men and other experts from 11 nations have agreed to a standardised Braille alphabet to serve 5,000,000 sightless in the Middle East, India, Southeast Asia and Africa.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation today announced this agreement which was reached at a UNESCO conference just ended in Beirut, Lebanon.

The enlarged basic alphabet, subject to final ratification by the governments represented at the conference, follows 18 months of discussion and preparatory work.

It uses the original Braille symbols for corresponding sounds in Asian and African tongues but adds signs for extra letter sounds in such languages as Arabic, Hindustani and Malay.

The new alphabet will cover all Braille writing in Asia with the exception of the ideographic languages used in China, Korea, Indo-China and Japan.

It is designed to replace more than 20 local Braille scripts now in use in these regions and follows closely the script evolved by Louis Braille in 1829, a system of 64 combinations of raised dots.

The countries taking part were: Ceylon, Egypt, French North Africa, Jordan, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Malaya, Pakistan, Persia and Syria.—Reuters.

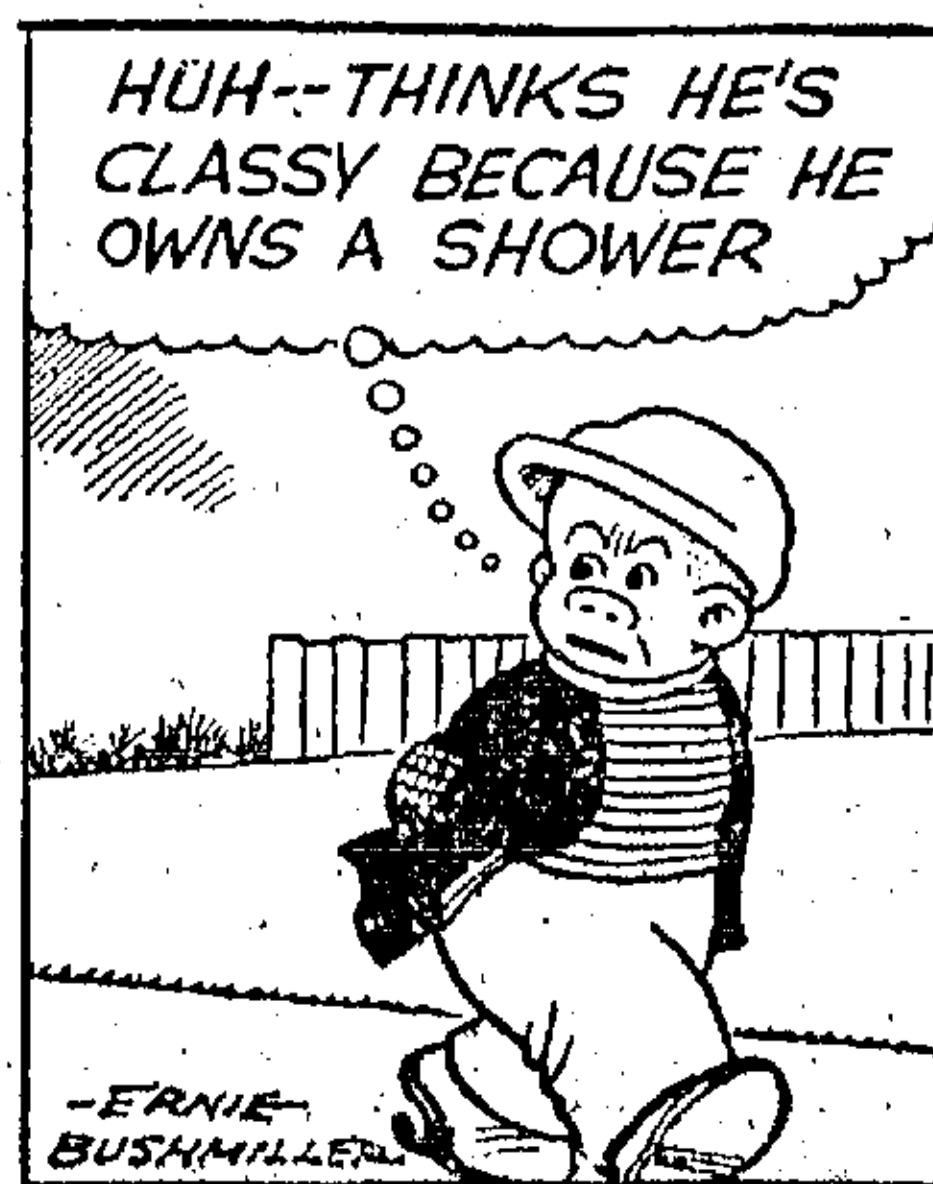
Lilienthal Tour Of Far East

Calcutta, Mar. 1.

Mr David E. Lilienthal, former Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission and of the Tennessee Valley Authority, left for Bangkok by air today. He visited India to study irrigation projects.—Reuters.

NANCY

Quick On The Trigger



By Ernie Bushmiller

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TOURISTS MAY WIN THE TEST SERIES

Says PETER DITTON

London.

Australia and the West Indies have both beaten England at cricket in the past 12 months. South Africa has sustained fairly recent defeats at the hands of England and Australia. So if a four-cornered international table were compiled on the basis of these results Australia would be on top with the West Indies second and England and South Africa third and fourth respectively.

The next 12 months will decide whether or not these placings are justified. The West Indies are sending a team to Australia later this year and they will battle for the unofficial title of "World Champions." Similarly England and South Africa will shortly be attempting to decide who shall be the unenviable holders of the "wooden spoon."

For that reason the announcement this week of the names of the 15 players who will be representing South Africa in England this summer assumes an additional importance. In both previous post-war encounters England have emerged successful and this time South Africa will be out for revenge.

Since their last meeting in this country in 1947, both teams have made many changes. In fact of the 15 players selected by South Africa for the forthcoming tour, only four, Nourse (captain), Mann, Fullerton and Athol Rowan were here with Melville's team of four years ago. One other player, Eric tour, was here with the 1935 team.

MANY CHANGES

England too have made changes. Norman Yardley, who captained England in 1947, and George Mann, who led the 1948-49 team to South Africa, have been succeeded by F. R. Brown.

W. J. Edrich, who with Denis Compton had such a successful season in 1947 and who exceeded Hayward's record aggregate of 3,518 runs, has been passed over by the England selectors as have Laker of Surrey, Watkins of Glamorgan, Gladwin of Derbyshire and Young of Middlesex.

And what of Compton himself? Physically he does not appear to be suffering from the effects of his injured knee. But mentally there can be no doubt that Compton has suffered greatly, as witness his Test match aggregate so far of 53 in eight innings.

It remains to be seen whether he can play himself out of this

bad patch and regain the form which has made him one of England's greatest batsmen. Remembering his performances in 1947 when he nearly beat the South Africans on his own, it will be a great loss to England if he is not available, for any reason, this summer.

England's weakness in post-war Tests has usually been shown up by spin bowlers. This has certainly been the case in all Tests in this country with the possible exception of the 1948 series against Australia.

With the South Africans in 1947 it was N. F. "Tufty" Mann and Athol Rowan; with the West Indies it was Ramadhin and Valentine and with the New Zealanders it was Tom Burt. And of course the Australians had Ian Johnson and Bill Johnston to take over after their pace men had broken the back of the England batting.

This South African side contains both the spinners who did so well on the previous tour and in addition it has been reinforced by Clive Van Ryneveld, a leg-spinner who promises to rank with the really great. In the recently concluded South African Test Trial he captured fifteen wickets—narrowly missing the honour of getting all ten in one innings.

Van Ryneveld will of course be no stranger to this country. During the three years he was here at Oxford University he was capped for England at Rugby on a number of occasions and in 1949 he was selected to play in the Gentlemen v. Players annual cricket match at Lords.

A RARE 'TRIPLE'

Now he has an outstanding opportunity of pulling off a very rare 'triple'. For, in addition to the English Rugby cap he already possesses, he is almost certain to gain a South African Cricket cap this summer. Then, when the tour is over, he will most probably be invited to stay on and participate in the 1951-1952 Springbok Rugby tour with the result that he will most likely gain a Rugby cap against England as well.

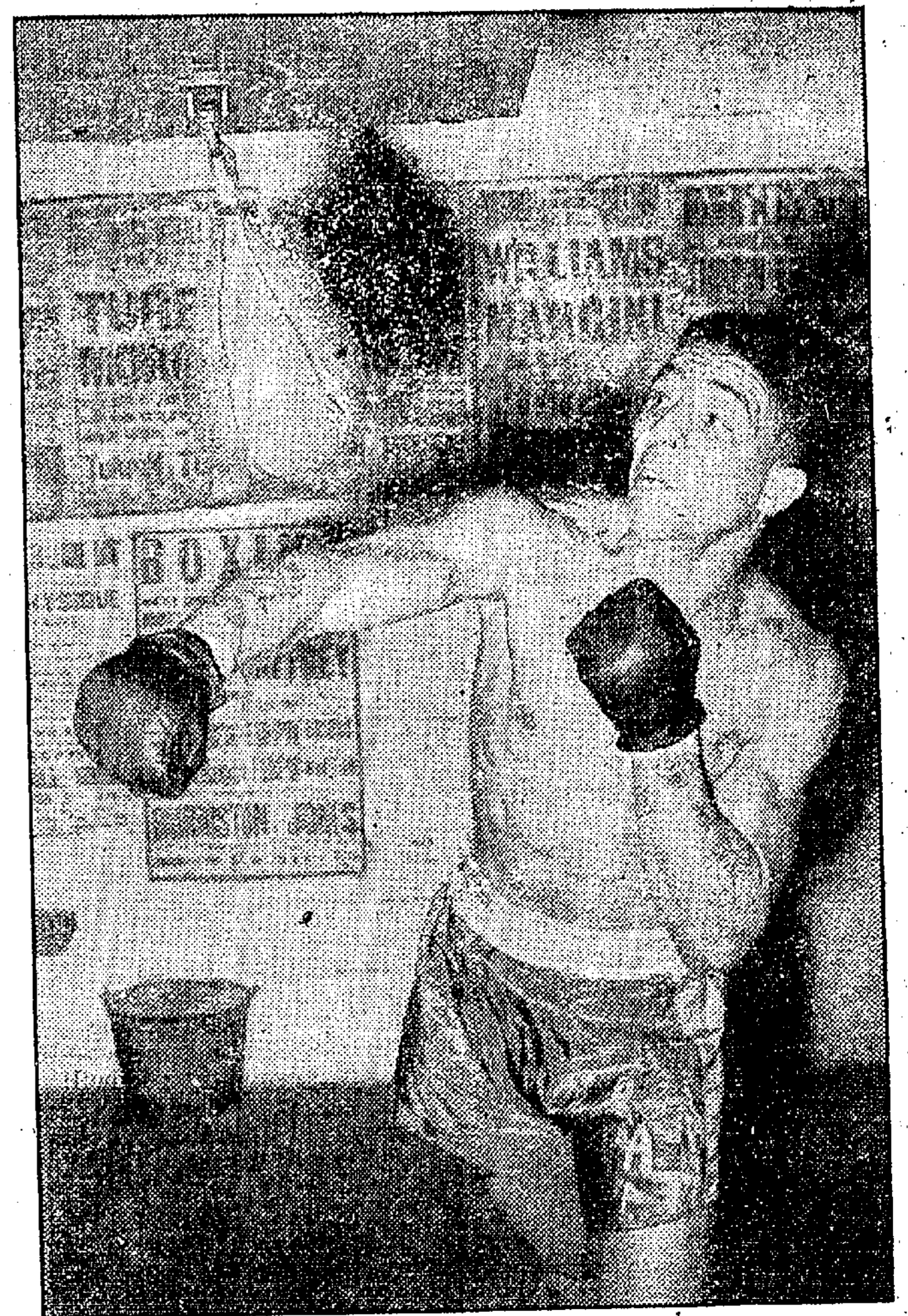
It has been said that the batting of this South Africa team is its weakest point. The bowling is undoubtedly strong and the fielding is reported to be brilliant.

Personally I can see little wrong with the batting either. In Dudley Nourse, Eric Rowan, Jack Cheatham and George Fullerton there are four run-getters well up to international standard while McGlew and McLean are two young batsmen from whom great things are expected.

Throughout the side there is an effective blend of youth and experience. Altogether it appears to be by far the strongest South African team since the war and I for one would not be surprised if England suffered her third successive defeat in a series of Tests.

—(London Express Service)

HE MAY YET BE THE WORLD CHAMPION



Randolph Turpin, European Middleweight Champion since his victory over Luc Van Dam of Holland by a first round knockout last Tuesday, is to fight Dave Sands, the Australian. If he wins, he will have a world title fight with "Sugar Ray" Robinson.—Central Press. Photo.

GARDNER & COCKELL ARE BOTH AGAINST PROTECTIVE HEADWEAR IN TRAINING

By ARCHIE QUICK

The use of protective headwear during training is strongly opposed by British Heavyweight Champion Jack Gardner and Cruiserweight Champion Don Cockell.

Their manager, Mr John Simpson said to me: "It is a mistake to use headgear for first of all sparring partners' punches on it tend to soften the face while in turn the face is not given a chance to insure itself to punching." Quite right.

But I think it is also a mistake for a champion to crowd all his training into a week or so before a fight. Freddie Mills, Cockell's predecessor, used to be in light training all the time. In contrast Cockell has come back from his Johannesburg jaunt well over 13 stones, and at his Brighton gymnasium I saw him swathed in heavy woollen underwear, a sweat suit and thick dressing gown, perspiring profusely. It must result in some "steam" being left behind in the gym.

Cockell boxed three rounds each with Don Bogard, the Canadian, John Anders, a local, and Kid Harris, a smart coloured cruiserweight from Albany, New York, but he looked lethargic to me. He is no Mills, and I am convinced Albert Finch, of Croydon, will beat him for the title when they meet.

TOD BRAINY

If anything Cockell is too brainy for a fighter. He studies psychology, and I think, overdoes it a little in his sizing up of his opponents.

He is not too happy at Brighton. Would rather be near his Cobham, Surrey, home, and I am afraid, he dictates to his manager-trainer, when it should be just the reverse.

Gardner is just the opposite. He does not go in for much deep thinking, but is just a big, strong, well-conditioned fighter.

His Achilles heel, I feel, is a lack of devil, although his physical attributes will pull him through against most opponents.

Jack has bought a farm down near Basingstoke, Hampshire, and since he got back from South Africa has been hardening up by felling trees.

Gardner told me that if he beats Weidin for the European Championship, as he should, he will be given a chance to take on Lee Savold at the White City on June 5 for "Solomon's" world title. I think Gardner would beat Savold, but Ezzard Charles would still be World Champion so far as I am concerned.

Last thought: Please Mr Solomons do not match Randolph Turpin yet awhile with Ray Robinson for "Killer Sugar's" world title. It would probably ruin our greatest prospect.

Rugger Results

London, Mar. 1.
Rugby Union results today were:

East Midlands 5, Barbarians 9.
Gloucester 12, Oxford University 8.

HOSPITALS CUP Second Round

Guy's Hospital 0, St Thomas' Hospital 0.—Reuter.

10 Malaysians Competing For All-England Badminton Titles

London, Mar. 1.

Wong Peng Soon, Malayan badminton ace, defends his singles title against strong opposition, including nine other Malaysians, in the All England Championships at the Empress Hall here from March 7 to 10.

Four of the Malaysians are among the eight seeded players: Headed by Wong, as the holder, they are Cheong Hock Leng, Singapore Champion, E. B. Choong, Cambridge University student, and Ong Poh Lim, who shares the Malayan doubles title.

The other seeded players are John Skaarup of Denmark, last year's runner-up, Paul Holm, Danish champion, Arve Lossmann of Denmark and Nils Jonson of Sweden.

Wong and Cheong, who contested the Singapore title in January, are in the same half of the draw. Wong has a stiff second round match, after a bye, against Inge Blombers, Swedish Champion. Cheong meets a strong Danish opponent in B. Oleson.

There are several Malayan students in the event, the most notable being the Cambridge Blue, Eddie Choong, who has won numerous British tournaments.

DANISH CHALLENGE

Most danger to the Malaysians will come from the strong team of six from Denmark.

Wong was very modest about his chances of retaining the title when interviewed by Reuter at a press conference at the Empress Hall today.

"I think the opposition is very strong, but I am feeling quite fit now," he said. "Massage has cured my leg muscles."

But the other Malaysians present were more confident in their predictions. Ong Poh Lim, who has impressed the critics here, thought that Wong was certain to win.

The Malayan and Singapore Doubles Champions, Ong Poh Lim and Ismael Bim Marjan, are the top seeded pair in the Men's Doubles in the absence of the holders.

They should get through to the finals, though they have two Swedish players and a strong Danish combination in the top half with them. Also in this section is Wong Peng Soon and the former British international, Noel Radford.

In the bottom half of the draw are the Malayan couples, E. B. and E. L. Choong, who will find John Skaarup, who shared last year's title with P. Dabelsteen, and Paul Holm, of Denmark, a stiff hurdle if both pairs get through to the semi-finals, as they should.

Chong Hock Leng has paired up with the British international, R. Marsland, but they will have to produce some brilliant play to get past the third round in which they will probably meet Skaarup and Holm.—Reuter.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

America Imposing
Priorities On
Exports Of Wheat

London, Mar. 1.

Some extraordinary sales of wheat, notified under the International Wheat Agreement, during the week ended Feb. 23, were disclosed by the International Wheat Council here tonight.

Simultaneously, news came that Washington was imposing an allocation and priority system on United States wheat and maize exports because the demand was beyond the country's capacity to ship.

It was believed in London that the priority order would be India, Yugoslavia, Greece and Austria, and then other countries according to need.

The United States sold no less than 480,000 metric tons to India, 100,000 tons to Germany and 59,000 tons to Italy.

The big sale of United States wheat to India during the week must be separate from the 2,000,000 tons gift that the United States Congress is considering.

Early last month, India's import quota under the International Wheat Agreement was increased by 458,000 tons from 1,042,000 to 1,500,000.

The United States export quota was correspondingly increased by 443,000 tons.

Including the big purchases in the latest week, India had bought 1,483,000 tons up to Feb. 23, so that her enlarged quota is already virtually filled.

Unless it is enlarged again she will be able to buy only 17,000 tons more under the agreement during the remaining four months of this season.—Reuter.

Britain's
Trade With
Spain

London, Mar. 1.

Mr. Harold Wilson, Trade Minister, said today he expected that Spain would be able to maintain and possibly increase the supply of important raw materials to Britain as a result of Anglo-Spanish trade talks just concluded in London.

Prospects for British exports were also reviewed.

While increased claims on British resources must mean a reduction of British exports to Spain, special regard would be paid by the Spanish authorities to Britain's traditional trade.

Mr. Nigel Fisher (Conservative) suggested that the best interest of both countries would be served by increased commercial relations despite the Government's political policy towards Spain.

Mr. Wilson replied that apart from strategic considerations, the British Government had never allowed political considerations to stand in the way of commerce and trade.—Reuter.

London Rubber
Futures

London, Feb. 1.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, in cents per lb. 72-73
April 69½-74
April/June 66-66½
July/September 61-61½
October/December 56½-57
—United Press.

New York Metals

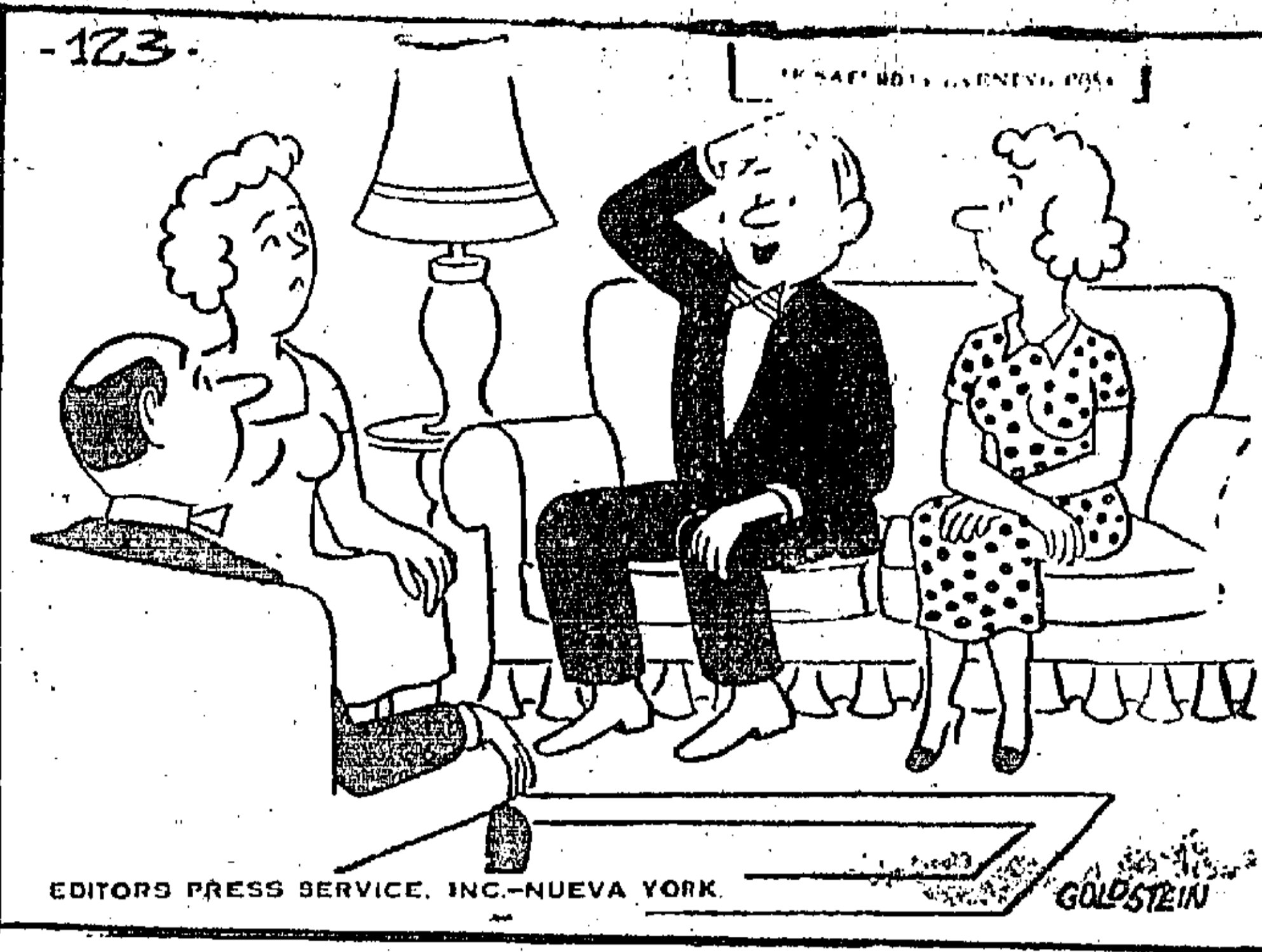
New York, Mar. 1.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—
Tin, Grade A (99.80 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 191½.—United Press.

Grain Price
In Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 1.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—
Wheat—price per bushel.
Spot 2.42
March 2.39½-2.40
May 2.44½-2.45½
July 2.39-2.39½
September 2.39½-2.40
December 2.43
Rye
May 1.88-1.87½
July 1.85½
Oats
March 98½
May 96½-96
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack.
\$13.10.—United Press.



"It's not a bad headache—chances are it'll go away, as soon as we leave."

JACK DAVIES Presents SHOW NEWS

ALL FOR THE LOVE
OF GLORIA

Having made a fabulous comeback in "Sunset Boulevard," Gloria Swanson has now rocked Broadway back on its heels by going on the stage and scoring a fantastic success in a revival of "Twentieth Century," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

Unhappily, Broadway's gain is Britain's loss.

For Miss Swanson has asked Major Daniel Angel if he can postpone the production date of "Another Man's Poison" in which she was to star with Leo Genn and Anthony Steel.

Major Angel has had to refuse her request. But, gallant-

ly, he has released her from her contract.

Who will replace her?

The Major will answer that one when he returns from Hollywood in a couple of weeks' time. "But," he adds, "it will be one of the biggest names in the business."

Meanwhile, the glorifying of Gloria in the eyes of the U.S. public continues. Currently, the New York Museum of Modern Art is assembling scenes from various films in which she has appeared to make a 45-minute Cavalcade of her career. Face-tiously, they call it "Swanson Through the Ages." Still, that's better than calling it "Six Transit You-Know-Who."

MATINEE IDOL

Kind hearts and Gentle Critics Dept.: A Cleveland dramatic critic, William F. McDermott, claimed that in his 29 years of reviewing he had never missed seeing Katharine Cornell in a new play.

Recently McDermott fell ill, and it looked as though he was, at last, going to miss seeing his favourite actress in a new play for she was playing in Cleveland in "Captain Carvallo."

But Miss Cornell did not disappoint him. Together with other members of the cast she gave a special matinee for the critic at his home. I hope he gave her a good notice.

EGON EXPOSES

Egon Larsen has written to me explaining why he does not mention William Friese-Greene in his book "Spotlight on Films." His remarks are likely to cause a howl of dismay from the sponsors of the Festival Film.

"I know I'm sticking my neck out," says Mr. Larsen. "But I feel that poor Friese-Greene cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called the inventor of cinematography as we know it today."

"Here are the facts. William Greene was a photographer from Bristol, highly imaginative and temperamental, who throughout his life bit off more than he could chew or digest."

"He experimented with moving photographs printed on glass plates, on paper soaked in castor oil, and finally on celluloid film. But the width of his film was 4in., almost three times as wide as our standard cine-film, which meant that he could not get beyond a few feet length of film or shoot more than eight frames per second."

"Nor was the basic idea his own. He got it from old John Rudge, who showed him a revolving Magic Lantern in Bath. And years earlier, Eadweard Muybridge, a photographer from Kingston-on-Thames, had made his famous serial photographs of a galloping horse in California, and projected them on to a screen."

"Friese-Greene was a dreamer and a most charming man, but he never put in that 98 per cent perspiration which, according to Edison, is needed to supplement the 2 per cent inspiration of genius."

"There is no doubt that the French brothers Lumiere solved the problem finally in 1895. Their very first films can still be shown in modern cinemas. Friese-Greene's amateurish efforts can't."

Very interesting, Mr. Larsen. But I still think you should have included it in your book.

NIFTY HAT-TRICK

Garson Kanin has pulled off a nifty hat-trick on Broadway. The screen version of his play "Born Yesterday" is showing, his latest play "The Live Wire" had a short run earlier in the season, and his production of "Die Fledermaus," for which he wrote a new libretto, is playing the Metropolitan Opera House. It is not surprising he has not much time to direct pictures.

So many British players are going to Hollywood that restaurants, chop-houses, taverns, and drug stores there now advertise "Afternoon Tea."

There was once a young actor who suddenly became a star and promptly forgot all his old friends. He was suffering, says Hollywood, from amnesia.

Cecil Woodham-Smith, who wrote "Florence Nightingale," last year's best selling biography, won't comment on the choice of Anna Neagle to play the Lady with the Lamp. "I have nothing to do with the film at all," says Mrs. Woodham-Smith, whose husband is a J. Arthur Rank Organisation director. But what happens if Herbert Wilcox uses any material revealed for the first time in the book?

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray
Dealer: North
Game all

N.
♠ K 6 4
♥ K 9
♦ Q 9 3
♣ A Q 7 6 5
W. 9 5 2 E. 7
♠ Q J 10 7 5 3 ♠ A 8 6 4 2
♥ 8 2 ♥ 6 4
♦ 10 2 ♦ K 8 4 3
S. 10 8 3
♠ A K J 10 7 6
♣ J 9

In Room 1 North showed lack of imagination on this hand from a Gold Cup match. He opened One Club, South forced with Two Diamonds. North rebid Two No Trumps and South Three Spades. North stolidly bid Three No Trumps. South showed his freak distribution with a call of Four Spades, but North was immovable and passed.

At the other table the bidding was One Club—Two Diamonds; Two No Trumps—Three Spades; Four Diamonds—Four Hearts (cue bid); Four Spades (cue bid); Six Diamonds. West led ♠ Q and South drew Trumps and eliminated Dummy's Hearts before leading ♠ A and running ♠ J. East won with ♠ Q, but now had to lead Clubs or offer a ruff and discard. South's play gave him a slightly better chance than finessing the other way.

London Express Service.

Land Investment
Dividend

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to recommend a dividend for the year 1950 of \$4 per share, less tax.

TEXTILES

"PIRACY"

AGREEMENT

Manchester, Mar. 1.

Lancashire textile manufacturers announced today they had reached an agreement with the Japanese on methods aimed at ending Japanese piracy of designs.

Officials of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Calico Printers said the Japanese were agreed that their patents and designs law needed amending to comply with Western ideas of fair competition.

This followed protests to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo about the piracy of designs.

Mr. Jejiro Kubo, Commissioner of Patents, and Mr. Saito Hara, a Japanese High Court judge, visited Manchester recently.

They were told of features in the British Designs Law which ought to be adopted by the Japanese to give maximum protection to owners of designs and provide adequate remedies against infringements.—Reuter.

LONDON TIN
MARKET

London, Mar. 1.

The tin market firmed up a little at the morning session. Turnover was 80 tons, including 10 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers 1,445
Spot tin, sellers 1,450
Business done at 1,450
Three-months tin, buyers 1,375
Three-months tin, sellers 1,380
Business done at 1,375-1,385
Settlement 1,450
—United Press.

Rubber Futures
In Singapore

Singapore, Mar. 1

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—
Number 1 rubber, per lb.
March 227-227½
April 223-224
Number 2 rubber
March 218½-219½
Number 3 rubber
March 205½-206½
Number 4 rubber
March 195-196
Spot rubber, unbled 227-228
Black crepe 162-164
No. 1 pale crepe 230-232

Freighter
For India
Launched

Tokyo, Mar. 1.

The first post-war cargo ship built in Japanese shipyards for India was launched yesterday in Kobe in traditional Indian style by Mr. K. K. Chettur, head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Japan.

After Mrs. Chettur had painted a symbol with kunkur and broken a coconut on the ship, Mrs. Chettur released the vessel—the 2,000 ton M. S. Jag Gangh—which slid into the water amid the cheers of about 50 members of the Indian community.

Those attending the ceremony included Mr. B. D. Bhagat, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Japan; Mr. A. V. Mehta, representing the owners, the Great Eastern Shipping Company of Bombay; R. E. Munro, adviser of Lloyds Register of Shipping, and leading Japanese officials and members of the American occupation administration.

The M.S. Jag Gangh will have a service speed of ten and a half knots. The Central Japan Heavy Industries Company, which built the M.S. Jag Gangh, is constructing a sister ship for the same firm.—Reuter.

ECA Grants

Washington, Mar. 1.

The Economic Co-operation Administration today authorised France to spend \$5,500,000 in Saudi-Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Israel for crude oil and petroleum products.

The French were also authorised to buy \$690,000 worth of crude oil and petroleum products in Latin America.—United Press.

PACIFIC SECURITY APPROACH

United States Receptive To Plans For "Unity And Strength"

Mr Dulles Enthusiastic On Results Of Tour

Washington, Mar. 1.

Mr John Foster Dulles tonight endorsed the idea of a "collective security" arrangement which would prevent a recurrence of Japanese militarism, but even more important protect all nations of the Pacific against the danger of Communist aggression.

MR BEVIN STILL UNDER FIRE

London, Mar. 1.

The future of Mr Ernest Bevin as Foreign Secretary was again under discussion in the House of Lords today.

Two Labour peers rallied to his support, following yesterday's assertions by members of all parties that he was not in a fit state of health for his onerous task.

Lord Silkin, a former Labour Minister, said he regretted this call for Mr Bevin's resignation, especially when the Foreign Secretary appeared to have recovered fully.

Lord Strabolgi, another Labour peer, said he would rather have one hour a day of Ernest Bevin than all the time of many foreign secretaries of the past.

Two Conservatives, Lord Tweedsmuir, and a former Conservative Foreign Secretary, Lord Templewood, claimed that Mr Bevin's ill health had resulted in "vacillation and hesitation" in the government's foreign policy.

Lord Templewood, who as Sir Samuel Hoare was Foreign Secretary in 1935, said there was no post in the government where it was more necessary to have the minister sitting day after day, often night after night, in his office.

"It is unfortunate that at this moment of crisis to have a Foreign Secretary who is a sick man," he concluded.—Reuter.

'Lucky' Takes Umbrage

Milan, Mar. 1.

Charles "Lucky" Luciano, deported former New York vice king, today demanded to be "imported" back to the United States so he could defend himself against claims that he is "unpiring" American gangland disputes.

He said of the charges made by the U.S. Senate Crime Investigating Committee: "They will always fail to produce evidence against me.... They deported me. Let them import me back to answer the charges."

Luciano denied that since his deportation in 1947 he had been in contact with alleged gambling figures like Frank Costello and Joe Adonis.—United Press.

Self-Government For Germany

Bonn, Mar. 1.

The Western occupation powers were ready today to negotiate self-government for Western Germany without a German decision on rearmament.

The American, British and French High Commissioners expressed willingness to proceed in a memorandum to the Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer. The memo listed more than 30 problems to be solved before a "contractual arrangement" could be reached legally ending Western occupation of Germany.—United Press.

In a radio talk to the nation on his recent tour of Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, Mr Dulles said, "It is the unqualified judgment of Gen. MacArthur that the Japanese people have won the right to be restored to the position of equality in the society of free nations. Our mission wholly endorses that position."

In Australia and New Zealand he had found quite understandable anxiety over how to prevent a possible recurrence of Japanese aggression which might arise as the result of a treaty containing no restriction on rearmament.

Mr Dulles said that public opinion favoured a peace treaty which would prescribe severe limits on any future Japanese rearmament. This attitude like the Philippine demand for reparations was quite understandable. But, he said, he had pointed out that Versailles treaty experience indicated that the surest way to induce rearmament is to forbid it.

It appeared wise to him to try to meet Australian and New Zealand fears and at the same time provide for security of the entire area against Communist aggression by working out some sort of regional security arrangement.

NO DECISIONS YET

It seemed "reasonable to try to meet the desire of the Australian and New Zealand people for ending their apparent isolation in the Pacific area through some arrangement which would make it clear that any armed attack on them from any quarter would be looked upon by the United States as being dangerous."

"No decisions were made but we continue to be receptive of proposals for adding to the unity and strength of the area, of which Australia and New Zealand form a part."

GOOD FOUNDATION

Mr Dulles gave a broad outline for achieving Pacific stability which would bolster the structure of world peace. "All in all, Gen. MacArthur in Japan, our fighting men in Korea and the American people here at home have laid a good foundation upon which to build a lasting peace in the Pacific. Our recent mission has put up the scaffolding for that building."

"The work of filling in with bricks and mortar is now to be done. If that is well done, there will be in Japan and related areas a new sense of security and well-being. That will help to thwart Stalin's strategy of conquering the West via the East and indeed it can so spectacularly demonstrate the worth and capacity of freedom that the example will loosen the present hold of Communist despotism upon its captive world...."

"In the still free area that Communism has not conquered, Japan occupies a key position. Japan's industrial potential is great and unique in that part of the world. If Japan should succumb to Communist aggression there would be a combination of Russian, Japanese and Chinese power in the east which would be dangerously formidable. Therefore, the free nations face the task of turning what was an enemy into a dependable friend and uniting separate and discordant elements into a harmonious whole."

That is not easy. But our mission now feels confidence that it can be done. Peace settlement is one essential step in this essential process.—United Press.

BLIZZARD HITS U.S.

Chicago, Mar. 1.

The year's worst blizzard swept across the upper Great Lakes region today, snowstorms hit the north-eastern States and snow was forecast for San Francisco.

In San Francisco, where snow is a curiosity, the Weather Bureau flatly predicted it for the first time in history. Snow has seldom fallen in San Francisco since the Weather Bureau began keeping records in 1870 and never before has it been forecast. A trace of snow fell there yesterday and made headlines.

The Great Lakes storm was centred over Upper Michigan after howling across northeast Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas with winds up to 57 miles an hour.

The United States Weather Bureau in Chicago said the storm covered the northern Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley regions with snow ranging from four to 12 inches.

Calumet, Michigan, reported an accumulation of 34 inches on the ground.

The storm brought a return of colder weather to much of the Middle West, with sub-freezing temperatures as far South as Arkansas. Bismarck, North Dakota, reported 16 degrees below zero.

Forecasters said the Great Lakes blizzard was increasing in intensity as it moved.—United Press.

SLIGHTLY OUT OF FOCUS

Washington, Mar. 1.

The Navy said today the celestial object it first presumed to be a new "minor planet" was actually an old one. It is the asteroid, or minor planet "Thalia" which was first noted early in the 19th century.

Every five years or so, Thalia comes within 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 miles of the earth. It is about 50 miles in diameter.

A Navy astronomer, William Markowitz, who first noted photographic evidence of the object last Saturday night, thought it might be a new asteroid because it showed unusual characteristics of luminosity and speed.—Reuter.



M. Rene Pleven, whose French coalition government—which had only been in office a little short of eight months—resigned on Wednesday.—Central Press.

Found: A "Pet" Crocodile

Algiers, Mar. 1.

A large crocodile has appeared in the river Maeta, near the Arab village of Poules, in the Oran Department.

It is believed to be a baby crocodile abandoned six years ago by a black American soldier, stationed in the district. Crocodiles are unknown in Algeria.

If this catches the eye of the soldier, whose name has been forgotten, it is hoped he will come back for his pet, because it is scaring the villagers.—Reuter.

American Missionary Dies In Gaol

Washington, Mar. 1.

The State Department revealed today that Dr William Wallace, 42, an American missionary, was arrested by the Chinese Communists on December 19 and died in gaol on February 10.

Dr Wallace was superintendent of the Stout Memorial Hospital, operated by the Southern Baptists at Wuchow in Kwangsi province.

"The exact circumstances of his death are unknown," the State Department spokesman, Mr Michael McDermott, said. "But Dr Wallace was reported in good health at the time of his arrest."

Mr McDermott said the State Department was "urgently seeking full particulars," presumably through British channels. He said there were reports of other missionaries also in gaol, but he had no details. He did not know on what charge Dr Wallace was arrested.—United Press.

Alleged Shooting On Border

Berlin, Mar. 1.

East German authorities today claimed that American soldiers shot and killed an East German policeman on the zonal border last week.

On Feb. 21 eight Americans in a jeep fired on two East German policemen patrolling the border near the village of Pfendendorf, Thuringia, the Government Information Office announced.

"They hit Walter Liedsch, 21, who died later."

"Two policemen who rushed to the scene saw the American soldier trying to drag the dying Liedsch over into the American zone," the announcement said.—Reuter.

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